

Jasper Weekly Courier.

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NO. 52.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT JASPER,
DEWITT COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
Clement Doune.

OFFICE—IN COURIER BUILDING ON
WEST SIXTH STREET.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Per Year, 52 Numbers, Postpaid, \$1.50
Shorter time in proportion.

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COMMERCIAL AND JOB WORK
Of all kinds Promptly and Neatly
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We invite inspection and business.


B. B. Brannock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
JASPER, INDIANA.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:— Jackson
Street, opposite Indiana Hotel.
Calls promptly answered, day or
night.
Dec. 19, 1890.

BRETZ & COX,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, IND.
WILL practice in the Courts of Du-
buis and adjoining counties.
Office East of Court House.
Feb. 6, 1891.

W. A. Traylor, W. S. Hunter,
Traylor & Hunter,
Attorneys at Law,
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL practice in the Courts of Dubois and adjoining
counties. Particular attention given to con-
veyances.
Office on Fifth Street, bet. Main and Jackson.
April 22, 1892.

BRUNO BUETTNER,
Attorney at Law,
And Notary Public,
JASPER, INDIANA.
WILL practice in all the Courts of Dubois and Perry
counties, Indiana.
Jan. 9, 1894.

J. B. SLATER,
Real Estate Agent,
IRELAND, IND.
HAS some special bargains to offer. He has a large
list of farm and town property, including farms in
towns from 40 to 500 acres, both improved and un-
improved, and in prices ranging from \$15 to \$20 per
acre, situated in Pike, Davison and Dubois counties.
Jan. 15, 1902-11.

Dentistry!

Dr. B. A. MOSBY,
Resident Dentist,
HUNTINGBURG, IND.
TENDERS his professional services to all needing any
work in the dental line, and promises to give the
best satisfaction. Gold plate work especially solicited,
and all work warranted.
April 19, 1893.

New Brick Yard!
Brick for Sale!
THE undersigned wishes to inform
the public that he has opened up his
Brick Yard, at the north side of Jasper,
and will make more brick this year than
in any previous one. He will make
favorable terms on House Patterns.

JOHN GEIER, JR.
April 22, 1892.

BRICK FOR SALE!
M. HOCHGESANG & SON,
Are now prepared to fill all orders for Brick. They
make all their Brick by machine, at their
Brick Yard on the Troy Road, and have
THE BEST MADE.

Particular attention will be given to FULL
HOUSE PATTERNS, and special terms on large orders.
We will also contract for Buildings and furnish all
materials.

Give us a Call.
M. HOCHGESANG & SON.
June 26, 1893.

Subscribe for
THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER!

The advocate of Free Education; Free
Coinage of Silver; Lower Taxation;
Equal Rights for All; Special Privileges
for None.

Educational Column!

DUBOIS COUNTY SCHOOLS.

Motto: Order, Organization, Occupation.

BY GEORGE R. WILSON, COUNTY Supt.

[Through the kindness of the editor
this column is set apart for school pur-
poses, and the articles published below
are compiled or written at the county
superintendent's office, for the advance-
ment of the schools.]

The teachers of Columbia, Harrison,
Marion, Hall, Patoka, Ferdinand, Jas-
per, Huntington and Cass will receive
their township institute outlines by call-
ing at the offices of their trustees. To
the other teachers they will be mailed
direct by the county superintendent.

Graduation.

That better results can be accomplish-
ed where the school is well graded and
a systematic course of study followed,
has now become fully demonstrated, and
is no longer an experiment. The com-
mon school curriculum as established by
the law in Indiana includes what are
popularly known as the eight common
school branches, Orthography, Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Eng-
lish Grammar, Physiology, U. S. His-
tory, and in addition to these, good be-
havior.

When a certain degree of proficiency
has been attained in these studies the
pupils who pass a satisfactory examina-
tion upon the same, and who prepare
and deliver a literary exercise at the an-
nual township commencement shall re-
ceive a diploma signed by the County
Superintendent, Township Trustee and
Teacher. This diploma will admit the
one to whom it is granted to the high
school of Huntington, or to the prepa-
ratory departments of Butler and State
Universities.

Graduation is certainly a good incen-
tive to the students, who should be
urged by the teachers and parents to
take all the work in regular order as in-
dicated in the course of study.

Examinations for graduation will be
held in each township on the third Sat-
urday of February, March and April re-
spectively.

The three lists of questions are made
out by the state committee and furnished
the County Superintendent.

Diplomas will be granted to candi-
dates who attain an average of 75 per
cent, and who do not fall below 60 per
cent, in any branch.

Teachers' Valuable School Jour- nals.

Indiana School Journal, Indianapolis,
Ind.; School News, Indianapolis, Ind.;
Home and School Visitor, Greendale,
Ind.; Normal Teacher, Danville, Ind.;
School Journal, N. Y.; American Kin-
dergarten Magazine, New York, N. Y.;
School Bulletin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Teach-
er's Institute, New York, N. Y.; Intel-
ligence, Chicago, Ill.; The Schoolmaster,
Chicago, Ill.; Magazine of American
History, New York, N. Y.; Treasure
Trove, New York, N. Y.; Journal of
Education, Boston, Mass.; Primary
Teacher, Boston, Mass.; Pennsylvania
School Journal, Lancaster, Pa.; and The
Fountain, York, Pa.

You should select the journal that
suits you best, subscribe for it, and read
it carefully, thoroughly and completely.
The effect of reading one standard
journal in this manner is vastly superior
to that produced by hastily glancing
over a number of good journals. I be-
lieve, as a rule, teachers take a sufficient
number of journals, but fail to read them
as thoroughly as they should. If the
proper reading of one journal does not
consume all of the time that you can
spare for such reading, then subscribe
for others until you have secured a suf-
ficient number to occupy your time.

It is simply a waste of money to take
more journals than you can read with
reasonable care. The good effects all
result from the reading of school jour-
nals, not from the taking, hence, a
teacher should have credit for just the
number of journals that he reads with
care, regardless of the number taken.

Cloves Are Unopened Flowers.

"Cloves are the unopened flower of a
small evergreen tree that resembles in
appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a
native of the Malacca or Spice Islands,
but has been carried to all the warmer
parts of the world, and it is now culti-
vated in the tropical regions of America.
The flowers are small in size and grow
in large numbers in clusters to the very
end of the branches. The cloves we use
are the flowers gathered before they are
opened and while they are still green.
After being gathered they are smoked
by a wood fire and then dried in the
sun. Each clove consists of two parts,
a round head, which are the four
petals or leaves of the flower rolled up,
including a number of small stalks or
filaments; the other part of the clove is
terminated with four points, and is in
fact the flower-cup of the unripe seed
vessel. All these parts may be distinct-
ly seen if a few cloves are soaked for a
short time in hot water, when the leaves
of the flower soften and unroll."

He who does not remember his own
childhood is unfit for the school-room.
—HEWITT.

M. C. T. U. COLUMN.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

The Drunkard is Dangerous.

It does not follow that because culpa-
ble drunkenness is not so guilty or so
fatal to society at large as a deliberate
and premeditated crime, it may not be
(as indeed it very often is) much more
guilty and much more mischievous to
the public interest than hasty offenses
which are not committed in intoxication.
The man who gets intoxicated gets into
a state where he cannot rule his own ac-
tions. He is like a locomotive in action
without a driver, and a locomotive in
action without a driver is a very dan-
gerous object. On the other hand, a
man who is only the victim of a hasty
temper is like a locomotive with a driver
who is not as careful as he ought to be
to watch the signals and measure the
force of the steam. Either may lead to
a great catastrophe, while the latter is
only likely to do so.

Among crimes which are not delib-
erate and premeditated, the crimes due to
intoxication are generally both the most
culpable and the most dangerous to so-
ciety. It is only when the evidence
shows that intoxication disposes of the
charge of premeditated purpose that it
ought to reduce the stringency of the
punishment below the maximum which
is reserved for deliberate criminal pur-
poses. In other cases, where there is no
question of the deliberate criminal pur-
pose, intoxication ought usually, no
doubt, to aggravate both the estimation
of guilt and the estimate of the mischief
to society.

A man who gives a blow in sudden
passion is usually neither so guilty nor
so dangerous as a man who gives a blow
in a tipsy squabble. The latter is a per-
manent, the former only a comparatively
temporary source of danger. Those
magistrates are certainly right who pun-
ish assaults due to a habit of intoxication
more severely than assaults of the same
order of violence due to a sudden pas-
sion. In the former case the offender
perfectly well knows that he is not mas-
ter of himself under the influence of
drink and is therefore highly censurable
for exposing himself to the temptation to
drink too much, while it is not easy to
foresee the circumstances in which an
excess of sudden passion may be expect-
ed.—London Spectator.

The Liquor League.

The Licensed Saloon Keepers' Union
or Liquor League of the United States
is the most powerful and harmful secret
political organization that ever existed.
There is a branch of the union in every
city and town where liquor is sold, and
its members are bound by an oath to use
their efforts to nominate and elect leg-
islative, judiciary and municipal officers
who are pledged to uphold the liquor
traffic.

All meetings of the different branches
of the union are held in secret, and
every member is required to pay one hun-
dred and fifty dollars each year for the
purpose of defending prosecutions of
violations of the liquor law, and to be
used as a campaign fund to nominate
and elect public officers favorable to the
interest of the union.

Ten thousand wholesale and retail li-
quor dealers have already been enrolled
in the Saloon Keepers' Union of Indiana,
and the reader can judge from that num-
ber what an influence this organization
will exert on the future of this country.
Every saloon is a prolific maker of
votes for liquor candidates and with
its followers controls and wields an in-
fluence against good government and
good morals that is fearful to contem-
plate.—Elihu B. Truth.

Four Classes of Voters.

The 12,500,000 persons, more or less,
who will vote this fall, may be divided
into four classes: 1. The out-and-out
partisans, who believe that their own
party, whichever it is, is all right, or
very nearly so, and that its candidates
are necessarily good men, or at least
passable men. 2. Those who recognize
the fact that the two principal parties
have become corrupt by reason of the
development of machine methods, but
who hold that there is no help for that
condition of affairs, and their only duty
is to support the party which on the
whole suits them best. 3. The indepen-
dents who try to reform both the old
parties by voting at each election against
that one which for the time being seems
to be the most corrupt. 4. The seceders,
who refuse any longer to cast in their
lot with parties which allow themselves
to be controlled by bosses and to be
managed on the system of what is called
practical politics (which means "success
at any price.") These either refuse to
vote at all, or vote for one or other of
the small parties which are being organ-
ized to agitate for specific reform. Of
these four classes, the first would seem
to be the least intelligent, and the second
the least moral. The third class is better,
but it seems to us to be engaged in a
hopeless undertaking. If the indepen-
dents could control the primaries of
either of the large parties they could re-
organize that party on an honest basis,
but the very fact of being independent
shuts them out from the primary and
leaves the bosses in undisputed control.
The fourth class seems to us to be on the
right track. No political party can re-
main pure which is not founded on moral
principle.—New York Witness.

FACTS ON PENSIONS.

The Number of Mr. Cleveland's Vetoes.

By a G. A. R. Veteran, of Many
Battles.

Republican Falshood Is Refuted.

TO THE EDITOR—Sir: For lo, these
many days, months and years, the re-
publican press and orators have been
misrepresenting the record of ex-Presi-
dent Cleveland. Among these papers
the rankest and most unfair is the
American Tribune, a reputed soldier
publication at the state capital. For
several weeks that publication continues
to print and publish the glaring fal-
shood that President Cleveland had
vetoed 524 special pension bills. When
I called the attention of the editor to the
unfairness of his publication he stuck
my article down on the southeast cor-
ner of his first page in solid type, and
then attacked my statement in a column
and a half of leaded type on his editorial
page. This I regarded as unfair to me
and my statements. It will not be nec-
essary to notice the line of argument
adopted by the editor of the Tribune.
The main point, which I made in my
article was the publication of the state-
ment that President Cleveland had not
vetoed 524 of these special pension bills.
That such a statement was "unfair and
invidious." It was not true. Then the
learned editor of the Tribune came
down and said that Mr. Cleveland vetoed
just 254 of these special bills, and in his
very next issue, he republished the old
statement that 524 were vetoed.

Since my little tilt with the Tribune
man for fairness in this matter, I have
procured a statement from the Hon.
Daniel McDonald, clerk of the pension
committee of the house of representa-
tives at Washington City, who has made
careful examination of the records in
the matter. Here is his statement,
which I desire The Sentinel to publish
in full, so that our democratic soldiers
and all others may have the facts:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1892.

Col. I. B. McDonald, Columbia City, Ind.:
DEAR FRIEND.—Your favor of the
28th ult., enclosing an article written by
you to the American Tribune, published
at Indianapolis, and the lengthy philippic
of the editor in reply thereto, has been
received.

Your article incorporating the num-
ber of special pension bills signed by the
several presidents from Lincoln to Har-
rison, and the number of special acts
vetoed by Grover Cleveland during his
term as president, were, as you say, fur-
nished to you by me, and as the editor
of the Tribune has denied the truthfulness
of the figures, I cheerfully comply
with your request to verify the same.

The number of special pension bills
signed by the several presidents from
Lincoln to Harrison is substantially cor-
rect, as an examination of the records
shows, and the statement of the editor
of the Tribune is misleading; purposely
so, I think, for the reason that he gets
his information from a speech delivered
by Mr. McKinney in August 1888, in-
stead of from the record, which, closed
on the 4th of March, 1889.

The record of special bills approved
by the presidents named is as follows:

Lincoln	44
Johnson	431
Grant	536
Hayes	324
Garfield and Arthur	708
Cleveland	1,825
Harrison (approximately)	1,400

From the time Mr. McKinney's speech
was made until the close of Mr. Cleve-
land's administration congress had been
in session nearly five months, and dur-
ing that time nearly six hundred private
pension bills had been passed and signed,
making the total signed by Mr. Cleve-
land during his four years exactly 1,825,
as I stated in my letter to you, and as
you stated in your letter to the Tribune.

At present I have no means at hand
by which I can say exactly how many
special bills President Harrison has signed,
but the number I gave you is approxi-
mately correct—about fourteen hun-
dred, or about four hundred and twen-
ty-five fewer than were signed by Mr.
Cleveland.

The number of special pension bills ve-
toed, I believe, I gave you as 259. I
received the information from a clerk in
the department, and supposed it was
correct. Since you called my attention
to it and as I see by the Tribune article
and from various other republican pa-
pers that the number is given all the
way from 254, 416, 663 to 800, I have
taken the trouble to make a critical ex-
amination of the official record and find
the number to be as follows:

Forty-ninth congress, first session	100
Forty-ninth congress, second session	32
Fiftieth congress, first session	103
Fiftieth congress, second session	26
Total	259

You can say, therefore, without
fear of successful contradiction, that the
number of special pension bills vetoed
by Mr. Cleveland during his term as
President is exactly two hundred and
fifty-nine. The errors in the increased
number given you was on account of be-
ing incorporated in the total, such as the
vetoes of trumped up war and other
claims against the government, bills for
the removal of charges of desertion, bills
for public buildings, etc., amounting
in all to about fifty.

A careful examination of the reasons
given by Mr. Cleveland for these vetoes
will convince any unprejudiced mind
that they were just and right in every

instance under the laws, not only to the
parties concerned, but to Uncle Sam,
who has to pay the bills, as well. Let
me give you just one instance—and
there were many very similar:

In his message vetoing the special bill
passed for the relief of Rachel A. Pier-
pont, Feb. 27, 1887, Mr. Cleveland said:
"At the time the bill was introduced
and passed an application for pension
on behalf of the beneficiary named
was pending in the pension office.
This application was filed in Decem-
ber, 1879. Within the last few days,
and on the 17th day of February,
1887, a pension was granted upon said
application and a certificate issued at
precisely the same rate which the bill
here with returned authorizes. But the
pension under the general laws dates
from the time of filing the application in
1879, while under a special act it would
date only from the time of its passage.
In the interest of the beneficiary, and
for her advantage, the special bill is
therefore disapproved."

By vetoing this bill Mr. Cleveland
saved this widow a pension of \$12 a
month for eight years, or a total of \$1,152.
Were it necessary I could give you doz-
ens of other cases substantially in the
same line. In the editorial in the Ameri-
can Tribune in reply to your article I
find the following:

"During Grover Cleveland's term, Gen.
John C. Black was commissioner of pen-
sions, and Col. Matson of Indiana chair-
man of the committee on invalid pen-
sions in the house, and both men were
earnest friends of the soldiers, especial-
ly if it could be shown that the applicant
was a democrat, and congress passed a
large number of bills, principally for
widows, but they were for such con-
temporably small sums as \$1, \$2 and \$4
per month, and yet Grover Cleveland
vetoed 254 bills of that class, principally
to widows who had suddenly been called
upon to support a family of fatherless
children."

The foregoing extract is absolutely
false and without any foundation what-
soever in fact. The pension bureau
under Gen. Black was conducted solely
in the interest of the soldiers, and it
cannot be shown in a single instance
during his administration where political
preference had anything to do with the
allowance of a claim.

As you may remember, I was one of
the clerks of the invalid pension com-
mittee of the house during the Fiftieth
congress, which embraced the last two
years of Mr. Cleveland's administration.
My duties were then, as now, to
examine the papers in the pension bu-
reau and other evidence in rejected claims
upon which bills for special acts were
based, and to write reports on the same.
In the discharge of these duties I neces-
sarily became familiar with everything
connected with special legislation and
had personal knowledge of nearly every
case reported, and all the vetoes pre-
sented during that session, and I believe
my statements ought to have as much
weight as those of the editor of the
Tribune, who evidently knows nothing
about what he is talking about, or else he
knowingly and deliberately states what
he knows to be false.

Bills for special pensions are not in-
troduced into congress until all remedies
under the general pension laws and the
very liberal regulations of the several
commissioners of pensions have been
exhausted, and the case has been rejected
for want of proof to sustain the claim,
or has been found to be entirely without
merit. Every opportunity is given these
claimants to show that they are en-
titled to a pension, and in fully nine
cases out of ten there is no merit in
them. When they have exhausted their
remedy in the pension bureau they seek
the member of congress in their district
and ask him to introduce a special bill
for his or her relief. The member, in
order to make himself solid with his
constituents, prepares a bill and "fires it
into congress" without knowing any-
thing whatever as to its merits or other-
wise, as the case may be. The papers in
the pension bureau are then sent for, an
examination of the veto of the commis-
sioner of pensions (for a rejection is
simply a veto, and Ramo is vetoing
hundreds of claims every day) is entered
upon, a report made, and through sym-
pathy or the influence of "a friend at
court," the action of the bureau is re-
versed, the worse is made to appear the
better, a favorable report is made and
adopted, and the case, very often with-
out any evidence to substantiate it, goes
on the calendar for the consideration of
the house. Without a quorum it has no
trouble in getting through both branches
of congress, and is sent to the president
for his consideration. Mr. Cleveland
was honest enough and courageous
enough under his oath of office to care-
fully examine every one of these cases,
and where he found that they were
wholly without merit and that poor old
defenseless Uncle Sam was being rob-
bed of money that ought to go to the de-
serving, he did not hesitate to return the
bill without his approval.

And it is a remarkable fact, which has
probably not occurred to the editor of
the Tribune, that neither branch of con-
gress, during Mr. Cleveland's entire
term, made an effort to pass a single one
of these 251 vetoed bills over the presi-
dent's objections. Why? They knew
the president was right and that all these
bills were without merit.

The statement of the Tribune that
these bills were "principally for widows,
but they were for such contemptibly
small sums, as \$1, \$2 and \$4 per month,"
is a falsehood out of whole cloth, and
was made simply to belittle Mr. Cleve-
land. Since the war no special pen-
sion bill for widows, or for any one else
that they were just and right in every

such "contemptible" amounts as the
Tribune states. These bills for widows
are all for \$12 per month, except in
cases arising under the law of June 27,
1839, which usually calls for \$5 per
month.

The Tribune further says:
"During the first two years of Presi-
dent Harrison's term, congress was re-
publican and passed all of the meritor-
ious pension bills that the committee
had time to consider."

"During the first years of Mr. Cleve-
land's administration the house was
democratic, and the records show that
more pension bills, originating in the
house, were passed and became laws
than during any four years of a republic-
an administration since the close of the
war."

During the present session of congress
the number of special bills introduced
has fallen off more than one-half as com-
pared with the Fiftieth and Fifty-first
congresses. This is accounted for by
the passage of the dependent pension
bill of 1890, providing for the pension-
ing of all those whose present disabili-
ties are such as to render them unable
to earn a living by manual labor. The
Tribune attempts to show that on ac-
count of Mr. Harrison's great loss for
the soldier there have been issued dur-
ing his administration a larger number
of certificates than were issued under
Mr. Cleveland. This is easily accounted
for by the passage of the act of June 27,
1890, authorizing the pensioning of those
who are at present unable to earn a liv-
ing, but are unable to trace their dis-
abilities to army service. From June
27, 1890, to June 30, 1891 (the report for
1891 is not yet out), of this class of
claims there were filed in the pension
bureau 343,890 invalid claims and 78,570
widows—a total of 422,460. There
were also filed during this year 353,588
applications under said act where pen-
sions had already been allowed or ap-
plied for, making in all about 776,048
applications filed under said act the first
year after it went into force. So to com-
pare the number of certificates issued
under the general law and the provisions
of this act with the number of certifi-
cates issued before his passage would be
extremely unfair.

But this letter is already too long, and
I have not time, nor is it necessary to
continue it farther. There are a great
many other statements in the Tribune's
article which are entirely unworthy of
any consideration whatever, and espe-
cially from an old soldier like you, who
fought bravely and courageously during
the war, while the writer who criticizes
you was a feather-bed soldier, firing
sumptuously every day a salafiance in
the rear as the private secretary of Indi-
ana's great war governor. I have no
patience with these alleged soldier pa-
pers. All of them, as far as my knowl-
edge extends, are simply republican
campaign documents, and the democr-
atic soldier who puts his trust in any of
them is sure to place himself in the
hands of the Philistines.

Wishing you plenty, health, peace and
prosperity, and that we may both live to
celebrate a glorious democratic victory
this fall, I am sincerely yours,
DANIEL McDONALD.

The Tribune editor claims that after
hunting up the matter, President Cleve-
land only vetoed "254" instead of "524"
as he had been parading in his paper for
many long weeks; while the record
showed just 251—a reduction of 273—
quite a falling off from 524, as the Tri-
bune would have the old soldiers and
the good people of the state believe.

All true, honest and faithful soldiers who
stood up for the union, the constitution
and the flag want the truth told about
these matters. The honest and true
soldier can afford to be honest and fair
in politics as well as anything else. We
do not want any unfairness to mislead
the voter, let him be soldier or civilian.
The old soldiers of Indiana, like all other
honest men, want the truth told about
these matters. They always desire the
facts—unvarnished facts. All fair and
honest soldiers should applaud the honest
courage of Cleveland in his unselfish
determination to do the right under his
oath of office. Mr. Cleveland vetoed no
claim which he found upon careful in-
vestigation to be honest and meritorious.
No one denies the fact that many, yes,
very many, of those special claims were
shown to be frauds upon fair investiga-
tion. If the many of these very vetoed
claims were not frauds, why were they
not repassed and approved by Mr. Har-
rison? If any were repassed and ap-
proved, let them be named so that all
may have the facts and know the truth
is the whole matter. This is the true
soldier's platform.

IRVING B. McDONALD.

Columbia City, Ind., Aug. 26.

A special car containing a party of
prominent railroad officials arrived in
the city over the Air Line last night,
and left this morning for St. Louis.
The party consisted of Foster Crockett
and W. C. Fisk, New York City capi-
talists; E. O. Hopkins, general freight
agent of the Mackey system, Evansville,
Indiana; T. A. Allen, chief engineer
of the Mackey system, L. F. Bartin,
roadmaster of the Air Line, and W. R.
Damon, superintendent of Air Line
bridges, Huntington, Indiana. A
prominent local official of the Air Line
informed the News that the two first
named gentlemen were looking over
the road with a view to making its pur-
chase, and if bought would be controlled
by a New York company—Mt. Vernon
Ill., News, (Sat.)